THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. The charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "	"	"		15
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"		15
"	12 "	"	"		25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"		20
"	12 "	"	"		30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier, " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do.
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the weed will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—SEVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854. No. 33.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " "
75 Satinette " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Rouhlac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps: Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.
THOS. J. WILSON, *Trustee.*
Salem, N. C. Jan. 10, 1854. 19—8w.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 25, 1853. 8—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
Nov. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE STONE, the great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT'

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—11.5.F.

FACT VS. FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's strength. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $3,50 a pair.

Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.

The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.

Bring along the C&SH and the Boots will be yours.

Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 6—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

ATTENTION FARMERS OF WAKE.—THE annual meeting of the Wake Agricultural Society will be held on Monday 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the City Hall for the election of officers and transaction of other important business of the Society.

The undersigned has on hand some valuable Agricultural Works, for distribution among the members of the Society.
WILSON W. WHITAKER, *Secretary.*
February 25th, 1854. 25—1t.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, florda grass, Blue grass, Orchard lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. P. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

DURHAM AND DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.—Being overstocked with Cattle, I now offer for sale, at reduced prices, ten or fifteen half Devon and half Durham short horned Cows and Heifers of the most approved breed in calf by a very fine half Devon and half Durham Bull.

Also, for sale six Bulls of the same breed two years old. This stock of Cattle is said by good judges to be the best breed of Cattle in England or the United States for the practical Farmer. I have certificates in my possession to prove the above facts. Those who wish to buy will do well to apply soon, as now is the time to remove Cattle.
SETH JONES,
Pomona, 15 miles N. E. of Raleigh.

☞ 50 BARRELS BEST OLD APPLE and PEACH BRANDY for sale. Apply to SETH JONES.
February 24, 1854. 29—3tw.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Fredrika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorne

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the General Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of North Carolina.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina:

Sir:—The Act of Assembly providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, (Sec. 11,) makes it the duty of that officer to submit to the Governor of the State an annual report in writing, "giving a detailed and condensed account of the manner in which he has performed his several duties; of the operations of the system of Common Schools, together with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem proper; with tables showing the number of white persons, five years old and under twenty-one, in each County in the State; the number who have attended school during the year; the length of time during which the schools have been kept open in each County; the number of male and female Teachers licensed in each County to teach Common Schools during the year, and the average salaries of Teachers."

It was impossible for me to make this report at the time specified by law, inasmuch as the returns received from the Chairmen of the Boards of County superintendents did not generally come in till December, and continued to arrive till the 10th of January; and when received, the examination of these returns, and the computations to be made from them, (in many, few of the columns being added up,) involves an amount of labor which cannot be performed in less than two or three weeks. The whole system is awkwardly arranged, so far as the regulations in regard to terms of office and the fiscal year are concerned; and that there may be more harmony and precision in this respect, I will, if I am spared, present to the next General Assembly certain recommendations founded on my own observation and the experience of local officers of the system.

It is one of my duties, as Superintendent of Common Schools, to ascertain the condition, history and promise of the system in all parts of the State; and also to deliver lectures whenever convenient occasions offer. To discharge these two duties together and in the most satisfactory manner, I determined, at first, to go to every County seat in the State; and during much of the past year I have been traveling, giving notice some days before of my intended visit.

I desired, as a general thing, to visit first those Counties which are most remote from the centre; and those wherein natural obstructions, such as swamps and mountains, present the greatest difficulties in the way of the success of a system of District schools.

I made it a rule to deliver an address at most of the places at which I attended whatever the size of the audience; and in these *talks*, for they were not what are termed *speeches*, my great object was to diffuse practical information, and to set the people to thinking.

From the start a great difficulty in the way has been the want of proper information; and that I might diffuse my own views as widely as possible, I have addressed to your Excellency, in letters for publication in the newspapers, the substance of a portion of my lectures. I thought I could best ascertain the condition of things in the various sections of the State by instituting enquries on the spot, and by an actual observation of the field of operations; and I also deemed it the part of wisdom to see for myself the condition and workings of our school machinery in the several peculiar geographical divisions of the country, before undertaking to pronounce upon its fitness or unfitness, in its present organization. I sincerely believe the information I have acquired will be interesting if not useful to those who have the public good at heart; and as I shall continue to prosecute my researches in this wide field, from which no general report has ever yet been made, I hope, if Providence spare my life, to be able to submit to the next General Assembly a mass of statistics from which, and from the experience of the members, they will be enabled wisely to modify our system and accelerate its progress towards that high state of usefulness attained in other States and not beyond *our* reach.

In my future travels I shall be governed to some extent by the character of the reports received this winter; in other words, I shall visit those sections which do not make the most satisfactory exhibits, and while endeavoring to ascertain the difficulties in the way, give such advice and information in my power, as I may deem most suited to the exigency of each case.

Unless, however, I utterly neglect all other duties, it will hardly be possible for me to visit every County during my term of office; unless, indeed, I neglect to give notice and go from place to place as fast as I conveniently can.

The territory of the State is very large, and except in ten or twelve Counties there are no facilities for rapid traveling from one section to another.

I have to go generally in a private conveyance, and in this way two-thirds of my time are lost by being spent upon the road.

The presence of the Superintendent, in one sense, ought to be felt *immediately* in every section; questions, coming up from every quarter, ought to be promptly answered, while constant and proper attention ought to be given to the preparation of judicious general instructions and advice, modifications of Forms, explanations and enforcement of the law, especially in certain essential particulars, the settlement of difficulties constantly arising, the forming of regulations to give more efficiency and uniformity to the system, and to the study of other systems, and an examination of the experience of other States.

My correspondence alone is very heavy; and in my anxiety, during the past year, to see as much of the State as possible, I deferred, till the end of the year, attention to a number of things connected with the operations of our system of Common Schools, which demand the serious consideration and active exertions of the Superintendent.

Labors of this sort accumulate on the office and will continue to increase; and to be as useful as my position will enable me to be, I feel bound to divide my time during those seasons when it is not unpleasant to be generally on the road. Office duties do not all occur at any particular seasons; and while I often have to pass over wretched roads in very disagreeable weather, at other times when it is very agreeable to travel I feel bound to be in my office. In short, the Superintendent, like the Chief Executive Head of all systems, ought to be present, enquiring, advising, suggesting and enforcing, at many places, at once; and to infuse himself into all the parts with a rapidity of motion, and power of ubiquity of which his body is incapable.

Every citizen of the State ought to be spoken to; but one man cannot, orally, accomplish such a task, under a good many years. In some States they have had, besides a general Superintendent, (who is mostly stationary,) several traveling Lecturers; but while such a combination of effort may push on matters a little faster, it is hardly necessary to undertake it.

I hope, in due time, to reach every man—the annual reports of the Superintendent or the substance of them will reach many thousands and be communicated by these to others—thus also will radiate general directions, circulars, regulations, and statistics from the official Organ or Head.

There is, also, now a source, however imperfect, of information, and a Tribunal to decide or give opinions; and almost daily applications to me demonstrate to me the injuries and discouragements heretofore resulting from doubts never solved, difficulties never settled, and enquiries never answered.

Above all, uniformity and consistency—hope and expectation are beginning to take the place of despondency and confusion; while light, that is breaking on us, is dissipating fears and infusing confidence into the friends of the cause.

A great and paramount object with me is to encourage this state of things—to let the whole State know exactly where we stand; and to have our machinery so regulated that the friends of the cause will everywhere understand each other, and will work together, and a turn of the lever communicate life and motion to every extreme.

The universal distribution of the School Laws will help to promote these desirable ends; and early in the year, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, I prepared a new Pamphlet of the Laws in force in regard to Common Schools, with a plain Synopsis or Digest, Index and Forms, of which, examined and approved by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 13,000 Copies were neatly printed and distributed among all the Counties, a copy for each member of the Board of County Superintendents, for each Committee-man, and for each Clerk of the County and Superior Courts, &c. At the same time I prepared a short Address to Teachers and Pupils which was printed in Handbills and sent out, a copy to be posted in every Schoolhouse; the object being to encourage the idea among Teachers and Students that the State was looking in upon them, as well as to enable Teachers to enforce good regulations by appealing to the authority of the State, and to empower the children to judge of the character of the Teacher by the standard emanating from the highest official source. If these were to accomplish no other object, they would cause children to enquire about the nature of the system of Common Schools, and put them in the way of gaining information about the State.

Further to promote the efficiency and uniformity of our system, I have prepared a form of Certificate to be given to the Teacher by the Committees of Examination: and in this form the grade or rank of the Teacher is specified. The grades are from No. 1, the highest, to No. 5, the lowest, on the studies of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar: of which form, cordially approved by the Literary Board, a supply of copies was printed and distributed to all the counties.

Under the law of 1852, as you are aware, the Chairmen of the Board of County Superintendents are authorised to refuse to pay any Teacher who does not hold a regular Certificate from the Committee of Examination for his county; and these Certificates have to be annually renewed, and are good only in the county where given. From this law, with the kind of Certificates now in use, I am led to anticipate the happiest results. The following are part of the benefits of Certificates exhibiting the grade or rank of the holder, viz: 1st. It will be a cause of just gratification to good Teachers to find themselves ranked according to their merit. 2d. Committees, and the public generally, will be enabled to tell by the face of the Certificate the character of the person who holds it, and to decide whether the Teacher suits them. 3. Emulation will be excited among Teachers, and each one will wish, when he or she renews the Certificate, to advance a grade higher. 4th. Committees, after a year's trial, will feel no compunctions in refusing licenses to those who took Certificates with the lowest numbers, and have not improved.

In accordance with the requirements of law I issued a Circular to the Committees of Examination, explaining the Certificates, and offering suggestions for their guidance in the performance of their delicate duties: a copy of which Circular is hereto appended.

I am gratified to be able to say that the working of this system so far has exceeded my expectations: and as an evidence of these effects, I could file various letters, from official sources, with this report, but am restrained from the consideration that this would swell it to an inconvenint size.

In the tables herewith exhibited few of the results of the examinations are given—the blanks heretofore printed for the returns of Chairmen not providing a convenient form, while many of them did not suppose it necessary to make a record of the examinations and Certificates issued. But I know from personal observation the result in about one-half of the State; and I have authentic information from many other sections. It was a good idea to have the Chairmen on these Committees; for this can insure good Committees, has the control of them, and from his position knows more of the wants of the community than any other person. Very generally good Committees have been appointed and have acted: in many instances the tribunal is nearly as good as a Normal School for Teachers, and if results are as favorable for ten years as they have been for the one past, the beneficial consequences of the system will be universally seen, felt, and acknowledged.

I am preparing, with the approbation of your Excellency and the Literary Board, a new form of return for the Chairmen, and which will be distributed early in this year.

These Blanks will be of commodious size, and they will be so arranged that, with very little labor to the Chairmen, they will exhibit at the end of the year the names of all the Teachers licensed and the rank of each. And thus, if I am spared to make my Report to the General Assembly, I will be able to show our exact position with reference to Teachers, the supply, the rank, and the demand.

Text Books.

The people of North Carolina have not been exempt from an evil felt and loudly complained of in all the States where Common Schools have been in vogue. This is the multiplicity and frequent change of text books, by which expenses are accumulated on parents and guardians, the progress of the schools retarded, and Teachers greatly embarrassed by having large schools with nearly every child in a class by itself. I have often been called on to interfere in this matter, and have felt it my duty to use such exertions as the law would authorize. The object of my efforts was, 1st, To drive from our schools bad books; 2d, To prevent frequent and injurious changes—injurious alike to parents and to pupils—and 3d, To secure the use of a uniform series, whereby expense would be avoided, and Teachers would be enabled to arrange their pupils in classes—a consummation which empowers the former to give more attention to each scholar, and which excites the emulation of the latter.

Not willing to recommend for the use of the schools of the State, books which do it injustice, I notified publishers that I would not approve of any Geography unless I was allowed to alter and correct the text so far as relates to North Carolina. The publishers of different works consented; and having selected *Mitchell's Intermediate Geography* as best suited, under all the circumstances, for our Common Schools, I prepared an appendix which, in a new edition of the work, with a full and new Map of North Carolina, is now coming out. My various engagements, and the fact that I was much of my time on the road, delayed this matter longer than I could have wished. The new edition will be worthy of the patronage of all our schools, and will contain, besides the new Map, several engravings illustrating the description of our State.

For other information in relation to books I refer to the Circular to the Committees of Examination, before alluded to.

As to Readers I did not make a recommendation for these reasons, to wit: It is well known that a few years ago I undertook to make a series of *North Carolina Readers*, and published the most important number, for advanced schools, containing a familiar history and description of the State, with compositions in prose and verse by distinguished North Carolinians. Its object was obvious; and to all acquainted with our peculiar position, our desponding and erroneous estimate of our resources, and the history of that singular and remarkable exodus or emigration which for years has retarded our progress in every species of improvement, the uses of such a work, well compiled, were fully apparent. For these reasons—and as a matter of Southern pride—from a desire to promote self-reliance, and to teach our children and our people that mind and industry are not confined to one end of the Union, as well as because there is such a vast variety of works of this kind that to secure uniformity there must be *peculiar* reasons in favor of the books recommended, I have had it much at heart to have prepared a good series of Home-Readers. My own book had been recommended by all our Colleges and many Academies before my appointment as Superintenden; but I knew its defects, and have also determined to make no profit, under any circumstances, out of any school-book used during my term of office. I have not been so advised by judicious friends with regard to books in use previous to my election, but such was and is my conclusion.

As opportunities therefore would permit, I have been negotiating for this object, to wit: to get some publisher to take my Reader at original cost, on condition that he would employ Prof. Hubbard of the University, or some other person of equal taste and ability, to alter my work and complete the series. The little time at my disposal has impeded these negotiations; but I am happy to say that arrangements are nearly completed, and I hope the object will soon be carried out. In regard to Arithmetics, individually, I preferred the series of *Prof. Davies*, but found it was not generally known in our Common Schools: but the Publishers offer to send it into every county, and also to exchange it for copies of *Emmerson*, bought in consequence of my recommendation. As a new revised edition is coming out, I shall recommend it; and I hope also to induce the publishers of books recommended to establish depots in all the counties for the convenience of the people, and also to sell at rates under the usual prices, wherever their books are generally used. I am now negotiating for this purpose.

Common School Information.

As your Excellency is aware, our Common School system went into operation in the year 1840: You are also aware that until the present year the Literary Board was made the chief Executive Head. This was an awkward arrangement; and the Board, at once perceiving its own inability to fulfil the necessary requirements of Head of such a system, have uniformly urged, on every Legislature since, the more simple and efficient system of a single Executive Chief, or Superintendent. The biennial reports of the Board have been mostly confined to this one object; and hence, for twelve years, we have labored in darkness. A deep obscurity has veiled all the operations of the system—not one single general report, with details, has emanated from it—not an official statistic appeared, excepting the general urgent declarations of our judicious Literary Boards, declaring the necessity of light, and their inability to furnish satisfactory information.

As the consequences of this obscurity and uncertainty have been most pernicious, we cannot now have too much light. This is the more especially needed here, because Common Schools are a new thing to our people: they were adopted and started among a population having no experience in such things, having no examples before their eyes in the neighboring States, many of them wedded to other systems, and many alas! never having had the benefits of any kind of education.

The Government has not only failed to furnish information so desirable and all-important, but, without by any means desiring or designing it, has exercised an influence the other way; and except in the semi-annual announcement of the division of the School Fund, and in the wise suggestions of the Governors and of the Literary Boards, and the occasional patriotic exertions of members of Assembly, the existence of the Common Schools has been seldom publicly recognized. We have two Almanacs published in the State, by enterprising and public spirited gentlemen: and yet, even in these useful repositories of local statistics carefully made up, and which go into every house, the most important interest of North-Carolina has not been named! I by no means wish to be considered as censuring the publishers: I mention the fact as a most significant and ample illustration of our carelessness in furnishing that light so all-essential to the healthful progress of our system, and of our failure even to recognize in our recorded statistics the existence, much less the progress, of this great and fundamental institution. The members of the last Assembly were fully awake to the importance of this matter; and it is my ardent desire to justify their liberal confidence in using all possible ways to reach, with information and statistics, every citizen of the State. To do this, I must of course speak with more than one tongue; and among other means I have reflected on the propriety of issuing a *Common School Almanac* for universal and free distribution. I desire the reading matter to consist of discriptions and short histories of other systems—statistics from other States—sketches, anecdotes and statistics of our own system—general information about Education, suggestions, regulations, duties of officers, &c. &c.

The question is, how am I, without the aid of the State which I do not ask, to defray the expenses of an edition of eighty or one hundred thousand copies for gratuitous circulation? This subject occupies a good deal of my thoughts; and as patience and perseverance can accomplish much, I am not without a faint hope that this enterprise may succeed.

Model Schools.

When the people of a School District fully understand and appreciate their situation, and the capabilities of the Common School system, and as a consequence will harmonize in their efforts to turn the Public Fund to the best account, they will find that a great deal of good can be done. In many sections there are wealthy persons who have been in the habit of sending their children, at an early age, to boarding Schools—a practice sometimes expensive to the parent and dangerous to the morals of the children. Now suppose, for instance, $100 are annually distributed to the School District in which such a person lives: and suppose that it costs him $300 *per annum* to send his children to a boarding school: if he can agree with his neighbors he can save $100, and have his children educated at home.

He has only to get the School Committee together and propose this bargain: that the Committee will give him part control of the Public School, and that he will, in return, promise to have a good school for ten months in the year, free to all. He then can add $200 to the $100 of public money, and with this he can get a good teacher; and if there are two like him, the cost will be $100 a piece, and so on down in proportion to the number of subscribers. In some districts there are persons not able to pay so much, but who are yet able to pay, and would cheerfully pay from $10 to $25 a piece for a good school for five—six—or eight months. Say there are four of these able and willing to pay $15 for a school nine months: they have but to use a little exertion to satisfy their neighbors of their good intentions, in order to get part control of the school on condition that they have kept a good school, free to all, for nine months. Thus those who have means save money, and keep their children at home; and they have the consolation of reflecting that while they are doing this much for themselves, they are also helping to furnish opportunities of good education to all their neighbors. While such schools do good in themselves, they open the eyes of the people all over the county where they are situated to the capabilities of our system of Common Schools. Hence I call them Model Schools; and it has been a cherished object with me to have such started in all sections of the country.

A good example is a perpetual lesson, and hence my desire to multiply these examples.

Several have begun operations under the most encouraging auspices, and it affords me great satisfaction to be able to say that I have strong hopes of witnessing a considerable number of examples of this kind.

While making out this Report I have before me two urgent applications just received from gentlemen of wealth and enterprise, (one a Chairman of County Superintendents, &c.,) for advice and assistance in inaugurating two Schools of this kind, one in the East and one in the centre. In the latter, a limited a number of girls, promising to be Teachers, are to be educated from other Districts; of the former, one of the chief friends, (brother of one of our most eminent and useful citizens) writes: "We have it in contemplation to elevate our Common School into reputation, and it shall be *common* with Schools of high order where all the branches are taught, and which will qualify the pupils, male and female, for usefulness in any sort of business," &c., &c. Others of the sort are already in successful operation, and more are on the way.

Such Schools have been placed under my direct supervision; and for all such I am framing rules and suggestions which, under such modifications as those interested may deem prudent, will be carried out with energy and fairness and impartiality to all the children of the Districts where such Schools are located. Some of these Schools will educate good Teachers, and thus to some extent be Normal Schools.

Normal Schools.

The above term is now generally applied to those Schools where Teachers are educated and trained for their calling; there are none in North-Carolina devoted exclusively to this object. The Normal College, in Randolph County, has been placed partially under the direction of the State, and as Superintendent of Common Schools I am *ex officio* Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

The Institution, which may be called a People's College, educates many poor young men on their promise to pay the tuition when they go into business; as the readiest way to raise the means these young men generally devote themselves, for awhile at least, to the teaching of Common Schools. For this reason and others the Faculty are allowed, by Charter, to give licenses to teach, and the State has loaned to the College ten thousand dollars. I attended the last annual commencement the exercises of which were witnessed by an immense concourse of people from the middle ranks of society, thus indicating the field of labors in which the Institution promises to be useful. The plan on which it has been conducted, and the energy of those concerned have secured for it a large patronage; and this example I wish to commend to the consideration of those starting Academies and Colleges in all parts of the State. I am often applied to for advice by those about to found Institutions of this kind, and it is surprising and extremely gratifying to see how rapidly they are springing up in every section. I know of nothing like it in the history of any country, considering the former condition of things; and it is really refreshing to see how the people of inland villages and of country districts where the soil is thin, but the climate healthy, are beginning to realize the fact that it is not merely soil or minerals or water-power that enrich a country. I can almost hope to see the day when every oak-ridge and guttered sedge-field will be blossoming with a rich promise of noble men and women; and to hasten this happy era, as well as for the consideration of those who do me the honor of requesting my advice, and to promote the success of Common Schools, I have one suggestion to make: Let it be universally understood that Colleges, Academies and Common Schools are all bound up in one common interest; and that the Common Schools are to the Academies and Colleges what the back-country is to commercial Cities. From them must come the supplies; and, therefore, the more intimate the connection the better for all concerned. I suggest that every new Academy make itself a Normal School; and that it agree to educate every term a number—(and a large) number of poor boys or girls on their promise to teach Common Schools till they are able to pay the cost. Eight out of ten of this sort will certainly repay—this course will enhance the popularity of the School, and the pupils of this sort, as they go forth to teach, will be zealous champions of the Institutions where they were educated. Besides all this, Colleges and Academies will be greatly aiding the general cause, and thus stimulating among the people that spirit on which they thrive.

Escheats.

My attention has been called to lands that will probably escheat in several Counties, and measures have been taken to have the claims of the Literary Board properly represented.

I consider this matter one of importance; and, as your Excellency is aware, I am preparing, under the supervision of the Literary Board, a system of regulations for the efficient prosecution of all claims of this sort. As soon as the suit alluded to below is decided, if favorably to the claims of the Literary Board, Attorneys or Agents will be appointed in all the Counties, printed instructions sent out, and a report from each required at the end of each year; and as escheats will be continually occurring as long as society and law exist, considerable revenue may be expected from this source.

Escheats and derelict or unclaimed property, in North Carolina, according to the principles of common law, vest in the sovereign, and the sovereign here is the State.

Many years ago the State transferred its interest, by Act of Assembly, to the University; and within the last few years the Assembly has again changed the direction of this property, and vested it, as it may arise from the date of the Acts, in the President and Directors of the Literary Fund for the benefit of Common Schools.

The constitutionality of part of these Acts was contested by the Trustees of the University; and a case, involving the question, was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and a decision made in favor of the claims of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. The friends of the University, acting under the suggestions of eminent lawyers, desire to have the matter tried in the Supreme Court of the United States; and your Excellency, President *ex officio* of the Board of Trustees of the University, and chief in the same capacity of the Directors of the Literary Fund, properly consented to this arrangement, and with the concurrence of the other Directors of the Literary Fund employed a distinguished and learned Attorney to represent its claims.

This conflict has given me much concern; but I am led to hope from it some serious modifications, for the better, of our whole system of public instruction. Private enterprise and the zeal of religious denominations have done much for the cause of education; but we can never have a thorough and perfect system of instruction adapted to the circumstances of all the people, except at the expense and under the direction of the State. The State alone has the *means*; and the State by adopting a wise system can diminish the *cost*, and make education, by a universal system of District schools, *cheaper* than it can be afforded on any other plan.

The State, especially if it be a free State, is the party most interested, for it represents *all* the people; and the State, by taking this thing under its own control, can prevent the injurious influences of bigotry and of sectarian zeal, and advance the cause of true religion, by having all its youth educated by pious men, but not by sectarians, and by offering to the operations of those devoted to religion, an intelligent population, free from prejudice, and open to the convictions of truth.

So far the action of the State has been very imperfect; it assisted to endow a University which has had to struggle against many difficulties, and it adopted, many years after, a system of Common Schools, and left them to the direction of chance. The University and the Common Schools were founded on the same principle, to wit, that by founding an institution at the public charge it would greatly diminish the cost of instruction to each individual; but the authorities did not recognize and acknowledge this intimate relationship, and the Common Schools became a sort of castaway, and their designation passed into disgrace among certain classes. And yet *common*, as denoting general, and applied to the interests of the masses, cannot be more plebean than *universal*, which embraces the whole.

But as used with reference to our schools, the two words are identical in meaning, and they imply that the institutions which bear the names are the interests and should exercise the care of *all* the people.

It will be a gloomy day for North-Carolina when these two institutions become antagonistic; and if we are not given over to blindness, we will see to it that both are properly sustained; that their intimate connection is recognized, their exertions directed to the same end.

Our University is worthy of our pride and fostering care; our Common Schools constitute a twin interest, and should be reconized as one of the most dignfied and *the* most important concern of the State.

A strife between them would be unnatural and productive of disastrous consequences to the State; and I trust that the suit now pending will lead to a wiser and juster sense of all our interests, and which will cause them to be recognized as brethren, and securely fixed on one immovable foundation.

Of course I am not to be understood as casting reflections on other colleges and seminaries of learning, whether founded by individal enterprize or by the liberal zeal of religious denominations. Though the State has no official connection with these, I have uniformly exhibited my great interest in their success, and my sense of the vast good they have done and are doing; but my purpose is to show that after all their noble exertions, there is still a wide field to be occupied by the State, and which the State only can occupy fully. I take occasion also to say that in the schools founded by religious denominations in North-Carolina, bigotry has not been tolerated, and a wise and just forbearance is generally manifested in regard to doctrinal tenets and disputes. But we have no security that such disputes will not arise some day and injure the cause of education, if we have no other schools.

Suggestions.

The end of this year will be a more appropriate occasion than the present to offer suggestions in regard to modifications of the law.

I will here state, however, that it is important to arrange the school year in a manner different from that now required; and that, in my opinion, it is all important to adopt some new regulations in regard to District Committees.

Without efficient committees it is impossible for the system to succeed; and no one who believes in the ability of the people to govern themselves can doubt that there are three good men in every school district in the State—and not only three good men, but three that are worthy to fill the important but not lucrative office of committeemen, and *would* fill it, if selected. The great question is, how are they to be found and chosen? The mode of selection has been several times changed; and, as you are aware, they are now elected by the people. It was thought that the County Boards in appointing committees did not in all cases consult the wishes of a majority of the people in each district; and now it is found that very few people vote, and the same difficulties, of having committees not always acceptable to the people, occur.

The labor of giving notice is a very onerous one to the Chairmen, as several hundred have to be posted up in some of the counties; and the whole machinery of the election is cumbrous and works badly. Still, I am decidedly in favor of giving the selection of committeemen to the people; and after mature reflection I have thought of a new and simple method which meets with the cordial approbation of all the experienced local officers whom I have consulted. The general principle is this: to have the committeemen appointed by petition, to the County Boards, of a majority of voters in each district, or by those who represent a majority of the children. Whenever, at the end of the year, a majority of voters—or a number of persons representing a majority of the children, in any district, shall sign a request to the Board of County Superintendents in favor of any three, two or one person, such shall be appointed by the Board committeemen; in all other cases the Board shall appoint. This is the general principle; the details, the mode of giving notice to the people, &c., &c., it is unnecessary now to discuss.

This method secures to the majority the right to choose—and it takes out of the power of two or three persons to vote in a committee for their own special uses. Wherever it is adopted it will insure fair committees—and the committees, knowing that they have been selected by a majority will feel much more free to act, while the people will more cheerfully submit to their regulations. Deeming this a matter of vital importance, inasmuch as good committees are essential, while there has been much complaint so far of the difficulty of getting them, I make these suggestions now that they may be maturely considerd by all persons interested.

I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to call universal and serious attention to an exceedingly important interest of the State—an interest given to the Literary Fund for the benefit of Common Schools, and which [illegible] Board is represented as owning [illegible],000 (one million, five [illegible] and) acres of swamp lands, [illegible] thousands of acres of this, it is well known, if properly drained, would be intrinsically worth from $10 to $100 per acre. Already, it is said, are gathering about the cities to the east of these lands. I have heard it computed that half a million dollars worth of timber has been carried off by private individuals, while the communities in which these large bodies of undrained swamps are situated are beginning to regard them as a nuisance, in the way of the settlement and improvement of the country. It is high time that efficient measures were taken to overhaul the whole subject; and I earnestly hope that the wisdom of the next Assembly, under your Excellency's suggestions, will devise some judicious and effective plan of turning this interest to a good account. It seems to me that it might be made to yield one million of dollars at least; and as I take a deep interest in this matter, I will, with the approbation of your Excellency and of the other members of the Literary Board, endeavor to collect all the statistics that can be obtained in regard to the location, extent and character of these lands.

Morality and Discipline.

To make a nation truly great and happy its heart and mind should both be educated; and the undue cultivation of one of these to the neglect of the other, will lead to inevitable injury. Among a population wholly ignorant, wicked and designing men avail themselves of the pious and reverential tendencies of the human heart to enslave and oppress the multitude in the name of religion; while a people educated with the sole idea that the chief end of man is to make money and acquire power, and to use them for the indulgence of his passions, will in the end first become slaves to their appetites and then to a more self-denying rapce. Extreme care, therefore, should be taken to improve the heart and subdue its passions, as the mind is enlightened; and a grave responsibility rests on every Teacher, as well as parent to enforce on children the injunction to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. Religion and education must go together; and while contemplating the possibility of a future generation of North-Carolininns wholly enlightened and universally able to take care of themselves, in a worldly point of view, I cannot but feel a deep solicitude that it should not be an infidel generation, devoted to Mammon, and ready to abase itself to all the strange gods which the wicked inventions of men may create.

To enforce, however, a wholesome morality is not more important than to guard against all sectarian influences in our public schools; and those who have their direction should have constantly at heart these two cardinal objects.

As far as my influence would extend I have exerted it, and shall continue to exert it in favor of the employment of Teachers whose morals are wholly above reproach; and while the Word of God, the common creed of all christian denominations, has not been recommended as a text-book for the schools, every child should have access to it and be allowed to read it, and to judge and choose for itself. This is in accordance with our fundamental political doctrine; and it is in accordance with the idea that man is a responsible free agent, each individual accountable for his own life and opinions, to the One Divine Master of all.

It is my desire that all children shall be taught to read, and taught by those whose lives illustrate the beauties of a heart disciplined to good; and that when enabled to read they be allowed to read for themselves the revelations of Heaven's will to man.

In connection with this subject I feel bound to take notice of an evil which needs correction, and which seems to be incidental to a system of free schools, in the primary stages of their existence.

When we send our children to colleges, academies and select schools, we send them with a view to their instruction and improvement; every child is compelled to get the proper kind of books, to submit to discipline and to study or be disgraced.

It seems to be thought, in some places, that a free school is one where entire freedom of action is to be guaranteed to the pupil; and entertaining these erroneous notions, parents not unfrequently prevent the improvement of their children by refusing to permit them to be corrected, or submit to discipline necessary to chasten and restrain the wayward disposition and the prurient passions of youth.

Sometimes, wholly mis-interpreting the idea of Free Schools, they think they are schools where children are to be free to do as they please; and forgetting that *free men* are those who have enslaved their own passions, they unwisely and with a cruel kindness permit their offspring to grow up with such indulgences as prevent the formation of a manly character, destroy their energy, and cause them to lag and faint behind their better disciplined fellows in the race for power and position. Even Kings and Emperors have those who are to inherit their power carefully instructed in youth, causing them to undergo the most thorough training to develope all those qualities which make the self-reliant hero, and reduce to subjection those passions and tendencies which, if allowed to grow with our growth, render the man a mere child in the great conflicts of life. And if *all* the people would follow this example there would not be one King to own and rule a nation—each individual citizen would be a sovereign, considerate to equals, but acknowledging no superior.

It does seem to me that something is needed in this respect; and I wish to see our Common Schools turning out a generation of men and women with childish appetites subdued and indolant propensities overcome, and with all the sovereign attributes of free citizens and of the mothers of free men, in a state of healthy development. It should be a maxim, known and received of all, that free children do not make free men; and it should be equally well known that children can be governed and trained without recourse to brutal punishment, or to that rigorous discipline which blights all the generous bloom of the youthful heart. They must be trained, but trained as delicate beings, full of keen susceptibilities, of generous emotions, and of loving natures; and while the noxious weeds are carefully eradicated, not one harmless blossom should be touched, whether the blossom be the promise of future fruit or the mere embellishment of a kindly soil.

Attachment to Home.

While an arrogant and self-sufficient egotism is as disgusting and sinful in nations as in individuals, a proper self-respect and love of home are essential to the welfare of each; they are virtues in themselves and the parents of a whole family of other virtues. Till that millennial era when we will regard the world as our country and all men our kindred, they lie at the foundation of most improvements; they are the promoters of benevolent enterprises, and of self-denials, lead to those sublime sacrifices which constitute true patriotism, and promote those institutions which make home comfortable and secure. Efforts to promote the love of home, in the plastic nature of childhood, are peculiarly becoming in North-Carolina, a State where the want of this attachment and its ruinous effects are eloquently recorded in deserted farms, in wide wastes of guttered sedge-fields, in neglected resources, in the absence of improvements, and in the hardships, sacrifices and sorrows of constant emigration.

Our State has long been regarded by its own citizens as a mere nursery to grow up in; and, from my earliest youth, I have witnessed the sad effects of this in the families of my acquaintance, many of such being scattered from the homes of their nativity over the wide south-west, some without bettering their fortunes, some to become ever afterwards unsettled, and not a few to find nameless graves by the wild road side. Such is the experience of all or nearly all. As a private citizen I have long resolved in my mind, plans for the removal of this infatuation; and as I have intimated, in another place, I undertook a series of *North-Carolina Readers* to be used in our Schools, partly with the object in view named above. The first number, received with more flattering commendations than its intrinsic merits deserved, was finding its way into the schools; and I know of instances in which, imperfect as it is, it has produced among children an intense desire to know more about North-Carolina, and of other cases where, for good or evil, it has arrested thoughts of emigration and prompted to investments in the State.

What would be the effect of a good series in universal use? To accomplish this has been an aim with me; and that I might do as much good as possible, I have refused to be personally interested in any form, and have given away the copyright of my Reader at cost of materials, on the conditions before named. As a farther means of promoting the same end, I have, as before stated, issued a handbill, partly with this view, to be posted in every school house; and I have in contemplation to prepare a series of simple questions, with answers to be given by the teacher, to familiarize in the minds of children, the name and style of the United States—the name of the President, the character of the Government, as distinguished from all other Governments; the name of the State and county in which they live, the name of the Governor, the position of each person as part of the Government, and the wish of all good men, all over the earth, that this Government in its purity might be perpetual. Something of this kind has been adopted in those German States where they have the best systems of Public Schools; and the eminent American writers who have visited them, speak with admiration of the effects.

The Geography recommended, with my *Appendix*, will do justice to the State, and no more than strict justice; and indeed the Publishers, anxious not to be partial, took the liberty of modifying the text in one respect, which, though right in a work of the kind, I rather regretted at the time.

The matter to which I allude is this: the time is coming when very material changes will be effected in the routes of commerce. All things considered, the finest agricultural country in the world is the valley of the Mississippi, and its tributarries; and for all the immense productions of this region that do not take a circuitous route to the North, the distant mouth of the Mississippi River, in the stormy Gulph of Mexico, affords the principal outlet to the ocean. New Orleans is the entrepot; and though it has had to contend against heavy disadvantages, from its location, the same location has forced it to be a great city.

Between the nearer Atlantic and this vast granary of the west and south-west, stands the interposing barrier of the Allegheny Mountains, long thought to be an impassable wall, and a limit to the iron track of commerce.

But modern science has overcome greater difficulties to secure that modern desideratum, the shortest passage; and the gallant States of Virginia and Georgia are already storming these heights with every prospect of success. South Carolina will follow in the assault; and none of these have so great inducements to undertake the enterprise as the people of North-Carolina. Nearly midway of the Atlantic coast, in a temperate and healthy climate, is the unchangeable, safe and capacious harbor of Beaufort; and from hence, through our fertile upland slopes and the gorges of our own beautiful mountains, lies the shortest route to the great south-west.

To foreshadow the grand commercial destiny we might attain, on the youthful mind of the State, and prepare it to grasp and realise the magnificent consummation, I took much pains to have all the proposed railroads over the mountains, and their bearings and connections made familiar to the publishers of the Geography in question; and I also described our own port and its probable connections with the coast in such a way as to do what I considered full justice to the subject. The publishers, issuing a general work, slightly modified the prominent idea in my text; but of this I cannot complain.

(*To be Concluded.*)

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

WHY CHANGE DEMOCRATIC MEASURES?

When in by-gone days we were toiling by the dim light of the midnight lamp, well do we remember the discouraging prospects which surrounded us on every side, and the painful anxiety we felt for the success of the principles of the great Democratic party. Our State government was in the hands of a bloated Aristocracy, reckless and proscriptive beyond our powers of description. Every Whig measure was lauded to the skies, and every Democratic measure represented to be fraught with the most ruinous consequences to the people. The people were told that without a National Bank we could neither collect a revenue nor successfully prosecute a war; that commerce and exchanges could not be safely conducted; and, above all, the credit system would be destroyed, property sacrificed, and general ruin ensue. If Democrats were elected we were told the public lands were to be given away to the new States; that if the Independent Treasury and the Democratic policy of reducing the Tariff prevailed, then all the great interests of the country would be destroyed. Reader, do you remember the awful pictures of ruin which were the theme of Whig orators and Whig newspapers? Democratic principles were not only abused and misrepresented, but prominent members of the Democratic party were fiercely assailed with falsehoods, with a view to proscribe them from society or force them to surrender their long cherished principles. If the Democrats started a candidate for Governor, the Whig press and the leaders of the Whig party would affect to treat him as a presumptuous upstart and raise the cry of "*demagogue.*" This Aristocracy became so arrogant from a succession of triumphs, that during the existence of a war, commenced against the United States by Mexico, they actually declared their own country to be in the wrong. The Whig candidate for Governor declared he would not give an old pencil for California. Under such a reckless warfare had the Democratic party of North Carolina to contend. No party could have triumphed under such circumstances, except a party whose principles were founded upon truth and justice.

But a brighter day has dawned, and victory has perched on our banner. Error has fled before the lights of truth and experience; and the Democratic party is in power. We would ask, what prediction of the Whig party has been fulfilled? Has the want of a National Bank ruined the country? Have the public lands been given away, as the Whigs predicted twenty years ago would be the case if Democrats had the power? Has not Democratic policy made large acquisitions to our Territory? Has the Sub-Treasury ruined the country? Has the Democratic policy in regard to the Tariff ruined the manufacturer and impoverished the Farmer? Is not the country happy, prosperous and free? As if to show the madness and folly of the Whig party in declaring California to be worth nothing, treasures of gold unexampled in the history of the world have been pouring into our midst to enhance the prosperity of this great country.

Again, we would inquire at what period in the history of North Carolina has she been more prosperous than under the present Democratic State administration? What interest is less prosperous than it was under any Whig administration? Have not your public improvements increased? What administration has done more to produce reform and advance equal rights? Under what administration did the people ever receive as much School money? Under what administration did your State Bonds ever sell for a premium, or when did the credit of the State ever stand so high? Under what administration of the Whig party has so much been done to develope the wealth and resources of the State? Under what Whig administration has the prosperity of the State increased so rapidly as under the present Democratic administration of State affairs? For what then, we ask, do the Whigs wish to change our policy? The answer must be for power and office alone! Will the people forget their own interests just to gratify the ambition of Whig politicians? We answer, they will not. They have been too often deceived by the promises of Whig politicians.

Then brother Democrats we have the facts on our side; our cause is just; let us take courage, and do our duty in the coming contest, and our efforts will be crowned with a glorious victory—a victory that will still farther advance the prosperity and the rights of the people.

HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

We clip the following from the Whig Resolutions, passed in Cabarrus. Mr. Rufus Barringer was the author:

"*Resolved*, That since the agitation of Free Suffrage, three successive Legislatures have demonstrated, at an enormous cost to the State, their utter unfitness for amending the Constitution. Indeed, we are beginning to doubt the capacity of that body to *make laws*, either sound, salutary, or grammatical, much less to engage in the more arduous task of *amending Constitutions.*"

We have no doubt Mr. Barringer, as well as many other Whig leaders, doubts the capacity of the Legislature to make laws. We think the people ought to stop sending men who thus believe to the General Assembly.

We never heard that it was the business of a Convention to teach a grammar school. The same consideration that induced Mr. Barringer's constituents to send him to the Legislature would no doubt induce them to send him to a Convention, and we do not see that thereby his *grammar* would be at all improved.

AGRICULTURAL. The committee of the State Agricultural Society has awarded the first premium for the largest quantity of corn grown on one acre of land (originally capable of producing not more than 15 bushels to the acre,) to J. W. Woodfin, Esq., of Buncombe county, who made 109 bushels of corn on one acre; the 2d premium to J. K. Cathey of Buncombe, who made 101 bushels and 18 quarts, and the 3d to Rev. Sidney Weller of Halifax, who made 73 bushels and 6 quarts.

N. W. Woodfin showed by certificates that he had made 149 bushels and 3 quarts; but he could not receive the premium because he failed to forward a statement of his mode of cultivation.

☞ Our readers will find in the Standard of to-day a portion of the First Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools. We offer no apology for the space occupied by this document. It will be read with deep interest by all, and cannot fail to be of benefit to the noble cause of Education, to which Mr. Wiley, the Superintendent, is devoting his best energies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The annual election in New Hampshire for Governor, members of the legislature, and other State officers, takes place on next Tuesday week. Upon the legislature chosen, will devolve the election of two U. S. Senators.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The bill organizing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas finally passed the Senate on Saturday morning last by 37 to 14. We give below an analysis of the vote in the Senate, and our readers must be impressed, as we have been, by the contrast exhibited in the nationality of the Democratic and Whig parties.

Very great excitement prevailed in the Senate just before the vote was taken. Judge Douglas, in summing up the arguments for the measure, and in charging home on abolition Senators, made *the* great speech of his life. The Washington Union contains an interesting article on the subject, which we shall publish in our next.

FOR THE BILL. *Southern Democrats.*	FOR THE BILL. *Southern Whigs.*
Adams of Miss.	Badger of N. C.
Atchison of Mo.	Benjamin of La.
Bayard of Del.	Dawson of Ga.
Brown of Miss.	Dixon of Ky.
Butler of S. C.	Geyer of Mo.
Clay of Ala	Jones of Tenn.
Evans of S. C.	Morton of Fla.
Fitzpatrick of Ala.	Pratt of Md.
Hunter of Va.	Thompson of Ky.—9.
Johnson of Ark.	
Mason of Va.	
Rusk of Texas.	
Sebastian of Ark.	
Slidell of La.—14.	

FOR THE BILL. *Northern Democrats.*	FOR THE BILL. *Northern Whigs.*
Brodhead of Penn.	☞ 0000!
Cass of Mich.	
Dodge of Iowa.	
Douglas of Ill.	
Gwin of Cal.	
Jones of Iowa.	
Norris of N. H.	
Pettit of Ind.	
Shields of Ill.	
Stuart of Mich.	
Thomson of N. J.	
Toucey of Conn.	
Weller of Cal.	
Williams of N. H.—14.	

AGAINST THE BILL. *Southern Democrat.*	AGAINST THE BILL. *Southern Whig.*
Sam. Houston of Texas.	John Bell of Tenn.

AGAINST THE BILL. *Northern Democrats.*	AGAINST THE BILL. *Northern Whigs.*
Dodge of Wis.	Fessenden of Me.
Hamlin of Me.	Fish of N. Y.
James of R. I.	Foot of Vt.
Walker of Wis.	Seward of N. Y.
	Smith of Conn.
	Wade of Ohio.

AGAINST THE BILL. *Abolitionists.*

Chase of Ohio.
Sumner of Massachusetts.

Nine Senators were not present when the vote was taken. It is understood that they would have voted as follows:

FOR THE BILL. *Democrats.*	FOR THE BILL. *Whigs.*	AGAINST THE BILL. *Whigs.*
Bright of Ind.	Clayton of Del.	Everett of Mass.
Wright of N. J.	Pearce of Md.	Cooper of Penn.
Mallory of Fla.	Toombs of Ga.	

Gov. Allen, democrat, of Rhode Island, would have recorded his vote in opposition to the bill, as he and his colleague, Gen. James, were instructed so to do by the legislature of that State.

There are two vacancies in the Senate—North Corolina 1, and Vermont 1.

Thus it will be seen that if there had been a full attendance of the present senators, the vote would have been 43 in favor of the bill, and 17 against it.

There was a tie vote between the northern and southern democrats—that is to say, the bill was sustained by 14 democratic senators from the North, and 14 democratic senators from the South.

Every whig senator from the South, save Mr. Bell, supported the bill, and not a single whig senator from the North!—Mason & Dixon's line completely sunders the whig party!

These figures present food for grave reflection.
Washington Union.

ILLINOIS FIRM AND RIGHT!

The following Resolutions were recently adopted by the Legislature of Illinois. The vote in the Senate was fourteen to eight, and the majority in the House was more than two to one. Illinois comes up nobly to the support of Judge Douglas, her distinguished son:

"That our liberty and independence are based upon the right of the people to form for themselves such a government as they may choose; that this great principle—the birth-right of freemen, the gift of Heaven, secured to us by the blood of our ancestors—ought to be extended to future generations; and no limitation ought to be applied to this power in the organization of any territory of the United States, of either a territorial government or a State constitution; provided the government as established shall be republican, and in conformity with the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will stand by the compromise of 1850; that we are attached to that great fundamental principle of democracy and free institutions which lies at the basis of our creed, and gives every political community the right to govern itself—to form such a government as they may choose, without limitation, restriction or hindrance, save obedience to the Constitution of our country.

Resolved, That the institution of slavery was one of the principal subjects of compromise embraced in the Constitution; that it is recognized therein; and that we deem the restriction of a geographical line upon the right of the people to form such a government as they may choose, in regard to the question of slavery, as gross a violation of that sacred right as a similar restriction upon any other question of government—the right whereof is equally recognised by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That this principle is contained and carried out in the Nebraska bill, offered in the Congress of the United States by our distinguished Senator, Stephen A. Douglas; that we approve of said bill; and that we will sustain our Senator in his advocacy of the same."

☞ The Salisbury Banner takes the following strong view of the 6th Resolution of the late Whig Convention:

"But the sixth—that *is* a rich one. It is unrepublican to permit the Legislature to alter the Constitution, and they therefore recommend a Convention, *with its powers prescribed by the Legislature!* This thing of changing the organic law is too important a matter to be entrusted to the Legislature, and a Convention should be called to do it; *but this Legislature must tell the Convention what it shall not do!* The beauty of the consistency is only equalled by the soundness of the logic. Will the Western "white basis" Whigs give in to this? Have they not, time and time again, declared that one of the chief objects in calling a Convention was to change the basis? Has not their strong thunder against Free Suffrage been that it was a "shadow without the substance" unless a change in the basis could be effected? How will this sixth resolution go down with the signers of the great Western Address? Ah, this resolution was another bungling "compromise." The East would have flown off the handle if this proviso for the basis had not been inserted, and the West "caved in." In the East it will be preached that the basis is secure; in the West it will be said that the Convention, being a higher power than the Legislature, will disregard any restraints imposed upon it, and alter the basis or do any thing else it pleases. The "Janus face," looking East and West, will never elevate Gen. Dockery to the gubernatorial chair, nor resuscitate the dead body of Whiggery in North Carolina."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Warren county, March 4, 1854:

"Old Warren seems to be aroused on the subject of Education; last week being February court, a tax of 32 cents on the Poll, and 16 cents on the $100 value of land, was levied for the support of Common Schools in the County. A noble act—it will produce about $3,500."

THE WHIG PARTY BROKEN UP!

It has been our opinion (says the Richmond Enquirer,) since the Presidential election of 1852, that that the Whig party is an *obsolete idea.* The notion, however, has not met with universal acceptance, and some ingenious persons have exhausted their energies in laborious augmentation to establish the fact of the existence of a whig party amongst us. This may be, but if so the body in question exhibits no signs of animation. Neither did Falstaff when he lay the motionless counterfeit of death; but he rose again and achieved valiant deeds of arms on the body of the gallant Percy. We suspect the Whig party of no such stratagem. It has fallen neither in syncope nor in affection, but from the mortal stroke of the destroyer.

The Petersburg Intelligencer gives the result of a *post mortem* examination of the Whig Party in the following interesting article. The fact as well as the cause of its death, are satisfactorily demonstrated:

"THE WHIG PARTY. We have for some time been under the impression that the new phase which the slavery question has assumed in Congress would play the mischief with the old party organizations, based as those organizations were, upon the recognition in their respective platforms of 1852 of the Compromise of 1850. We never for a moment believed that the Free Soilers who embraced the Democratic platform had a particle of sincerity in their declarations, or that they would not seize the first opportunity, after getting their share of the spoils, of thrusting out the cloven foot which they cunningly concealed under their garments at the time. Neither have we any [great confidence in the body of the Northern Whigs, because the influence of Wm. H. Seward over them has been too obvious to have escaped our notice. With a few distinguished exceptions, the Whigs of the non-slaveholding States have been found steadily opposed to the constitutional rights of the South, as it regards their peculiar institutions. They almost unanimously resisted the Fugitive Slave bill, and have given no indication since of the slightest change in their position. We had hoped, however, notwithstanding all the discouragements, that the Whig party at the North would, under the wise counsels of such men as Everett, Choate, and others of like stamp, be brought to consider the follies and hazards of their anti-Southern demonstrations, and would, upon reflection, retrace their steps and become united with the whigs of the South in a great national party. We expected with confidence that Edward Everett would, of all men, have signalized his devotion to the conservative interests of the country as they are embodied and guarded in those great enactments of the thirty first Congress known collectively as the Compromise—of which he has always avowed himself the ardent friend. If *he* had stood firmly up to the crisis—if he had proved himself true to his post in the time of trial—there would have been a chance of getting the Whig party safely through the Abolition breakers amidst which it was struggling. But his influence has been exerted only to precipitate the disaster which he could have averted. Never did an eminent man commit so wretched a blunder—never was a statesman so lamentably at fault as is Mr. Everett in his course upon the Nebraska bill. He has lost a splendid opportunity of consolidating his fame—of blazing brightest among the shining lights of the land. He has, with a strange infatuation, abandoned the lofty position which he so long held with honor to himself and benefit to his country and descended to unite himself with a sect whose doctrines, maxims, and practices, cannot but be the opposite of his. When we see a man surrender himself to the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, and take his place alongside of Seward, and Chase, and Sumner, we have nothing to do but to express our astonishment at the spectacle, and regret so lamentable an instance of instability in one of the most gifted intellects of the age.

The defection of Mr. Everett and of the National Intelligencer, has played havoc with the whig party. It is useless to disguise the fact that Abolitionism and Free Soilism have with those accessions effectually broken the ties which bound together the Whigs of the South and of the North. The former cannot fraternize with the latter, arrayed as they now are against one another upon the vital constitutional principle which is embraced in the Nebraska question. There could be neither consistency, propriety, or sincerity in any union between them after the proceedings of the Northern Whigs upon this question. For some days rumors have been rife of a meeting of the Southern Whigs having been secretly held at Washington, in which Messrs. Toombe, Stephens, and others, declared the party disbanded, and denounced the National Intelligencer for its desertion of the South. We know not whether these rumors be well founded or not, but this we will say, that if they shall be confirmed, we shall be gratified at the stand taken by the meeting, and shall cheerfully cast our lot with the South—our own South—and abide the consequences. Inclination no less than duty impels us to this determination."

THE LATE DR. GARDNER.

The circumstances attending the trial, conviction, and death of Dr. Gardiner, continue sensibly to affect the public mind.

Yesterday morning, as on the day before, a large number of persons were in attendance at the jail, where the jury were engaged in holding an inquest, and physicians making a post mortem examination. The antopsy was conducted by Drs. Miller and Stone, together with Dr. Semmes, the physician to that institution, in the presence of Drs. Hall, Riley, Tyler, Johnson, Duhamel, Berry and Steiner, and perhaps others.

In the absence of chemical test, they came to the conclusion, from the phenomena exhibited, that Dr. Gardiner died from the effects of strychnine. There was much congestion of the scalp, as also of the brain and the spinal cord; a quart of dark thick blood having escaped from the base of the cranium and the spinal column.

Evidence of this effect was given before the jury, who, in order that a chemical analysis may be made (by Drs. Steiner and Breed) of the stomach and of a powder which was taken from the pocket of the deceased, adjourned until next Friday morning, thus postponing their verdict.

Witnesses testified on various points affecting the circumstances of his death. Two of them said they noticed that Dr. Gardiner, while in the court-house, put some small substance into his mouth, which they at first supposed to be tobacco crumbs, and then touched his lips with water; and from this they suppose he at that time swallowed the fatal drug.

We have merely alluded to the testimony, our limits precluding a full report of the interesting examination.

It may be added, in this connexion, that an intimate friend of Dr. Gardiner gave a negative answer to the question asked by a juror as whether the doctor had informed him what he would do with himself in the event of his being convicted.

The coroner authorised the friends of the deceased to take the body in charge, and, a coffin and hearse being in readiness, it was conveyed from the jail to to his late residence.

Washington Sentinel of Sunday.

The Washington Union says:

On the Gardiner award $428,750 was fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury; $238,000 of which has been enjoined—to be probably returned into the Treasury. The deceased Dr. George A. Gardiner, also drew from the Treasury $153,000 on the claim of Dr. H. Mears, $3,000 of which went directly to his own endowment. Mears, who is in Mexico, having been indicted, boldly admits that his claim was a shameless fraud, and unblushingly defies the Government of the United States; there being no extradition convention or treaty between the two governments, under which he can be demanded of Mexico for trial under indictment in this country."

National Intelligencer.

SUSPICIONS OF PRIVATEERING. The N. Y. Times mentions a report that an unusual number of vessels, chiefly clipper schooners are now being fitted out at that port and Baltimore, destined, according to the explanation of some of the parties concerned, for the Danish West Indies. The entire fleet is reckoned at twelve or thirteen sail, manned chiefly, if not altogether by Danish and Swedish crews.

"Are you a Christian Indian?" asked a gentleman of one of the Cattaraugus tribe. "No," was the answer, "I whitsky Indian."

THE DEMOCRACY OF BURKE.

It affords us much pleasure to publish below the proceedings of our Democratic friends of Burke County. Their Resolutions in relation to the basis and Free Suffrage must be especially gratifying to the people of the Eastern and central portions of the State.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BURKE.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Burke County held in the Court House at Morganton on Tuesday the 21st of February, 1854, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in Convention at Raleigh on the 19th April next, to nominate a suitable gentleman of the party to run as its candidate in the next election for Governor; on motion of Dr. J. C. McDowell the meeting was organized by calling F. P. Glass, Esq., to the Chair and appointing Dr. J. M. Happoldt Secretary.

On motion of S. A. Bettis, Esq., the Chair appointed the following committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: B. R. Aiken, S. A Bettis, Philip Warlick, H. P. Lindsay, and Dr. J. C. McDowell, who reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent the Democracy of Burke County in said Convention.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and endorse the principles of our party as embodied in the resolutions of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and endorse the principles of our party as set forth in the resolutions of the last Democratic Convention in this State.

Resolved, That Free Suffrage is an imperishable, ever living principle; and though oft defeated will ultimately triumph and be incorporated, by legislative enactment, as part of the fundamental law of the State.

Resolved, That we faithfully adhere to the compromises of our State Constitution, as to representation in the Legislature, and prefer the mode of amending that instrument by legislative enactment as therein pointed out.

Resolved, That our present Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce, has come fully up to the expectations of the people in his administration of the affairs of the Federal Government, and gives promise from the honesty, patriotism, and ability displayed in the discharge of his duties, that his efforts will be so directed as to foster, cherish, and protect *alike* all *sections* of our beloved country.

Resolved, That the Hon. David S. Reid deserves the thanks of the people of this State for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and our acknowledgements for his services are hereby tendered to him.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an extension of the N. C. Railroad East and West, and we respectfully and warmly commend this project to the consideration of the people of the State.

In compliance with the first resolution the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention, viz: Dr. J. C. McDowell, S. A. Bettis, Philip Warlick, John M. Carson, Henry P. Lindsay, Burnett Moore, Levi Laxton, E. E. Greenlee, C. M. Avery, W. R. Aikin, and Wm. Wakefield.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to furnish copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the Raleigh Standard, Republican Banner, and Asheville News for publication.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, was then called upon and spoke for some time in favor of Free Suffrage and in vindication of the policy of the present Administration.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to its officers, and then the meeting adjourned.

F. P. GLASS, *Chm'n.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT, *Sec'y.*

THE 20TH OF MAY.

We give place with pleasure to the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg County, called to make arrangements for celebrating the 20th of May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. We trust that the occasion will be duly honored, and that its observance may be perpetual.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg County was held in the Court House, on the 18th of February, 1854, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 20th of May.

On motion, Robert D. Alexander, Esq., was called to the chair, and Samuel J. Lowrie was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in some eloquent remarks by Dr. H. M. Pritchard.

On motion, R. P. Waring, A. C. Williamson, Esqs., and Dr. Robert Gibbon were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Mecklenburg will celebrate the approaching anniversary of the 20th of May, 1775, in a manner worthy of the illustrious event consummated on that day and worthy of themselves and their glorious ancestry.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish our purpose, the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint two committees, as follows:

1. A committee of ten, to be called "the committee of invitation and correspondence," whose duty it shall be to extend special invitations to all the distinguished native sons of North Carolina in other States, and to the descendants of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, wherever they may be found.

2. A committee of fifty-six to be called "the Committee of Arrangements," who shall make all needful preparations for the due celebration of the day.

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation to every resident of the old North State and all of her Sons and daughters wherever they may be, to meet with us on that day and partake of its festivities and its hallowed recollections.

Resolved, That the County of Cabarrus and the Mecklenburg portion of Union County, which Counties were a part of the Mecklenburg of 1775, be requested to co-operate with us in the contemplated celebration, once more "like kindred drops mingling into one."

The following gentlemen, by appointment under the second resolution, constitute the Committee of Invitation and Correspondence:

For Mecklenburg County—James W. Osborne, Wm. Johnston, G. W. Caldwell, C. J. Fox, R. P. Waring, A. C. Williamson.

For Cabarrus County—Rufus Barringer, Dr. L. S. Bingham.

For Union County—D. A. Covington, Samuel H. Walkup.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Arrangements:

For Mecklenburg County—William M. Mathews, John Walker, J. B. Robison, Dr. William A. Ardrey, Silas Alexander, Thos. P. Grier, Samuel Berryhill, A. B. Davidson, D. A. Caldwell, William Patterson, James Johnston, R. L. de Armour, C. B. McGinnis, E. N. Hutchison, V. C. Barringer, J. A. Young, T. N. Alexander, William C. Morris, Dr. Robert Gibbon, Dr. Joseph M. Davidson, John L. Springs, A. R. Erwin, Isaac J. Price, Gen. W. H. Neel, W. M. Grier, John P. Ross, Junius M. Alexander, E. C. Davidson, R. W. Alexander, Andrew Springs, E. B. D. Sloan, Ira Parks, S. P. Alexander, W. W. Elms, H. M. Pritchard, Samuel J. Lowrie, William Maxwell, J. A. Fox, John F. Irwin, Miles L. Wriston.

For Cabarrus County—Dr. K. P. Harris, C. N. White, Caleb Phifer, W. S. Harris, John Shimpock, D. A. Penick, Robert E. Love, Daniel Coleman.

For Union County—James M. Dunn, H. M. Houston, J. M. Stewart, D. Rushing, Russell Rodgers, M. L. U. McAuley, Eli Stewart, Col. Thomas C. Wilson.

On motion, the Chairman of this meeting was added to the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the North Carolina Whig and in the Western Democrat, with a request that they be copied into every other paper in the State.

ROBERT D. ALEXANDER, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL J. LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

One Day Later from Europe—Preparations for War—Assembling of the Baltic Fleet in the Downs—Rumors of Peace—New Propositions by the Four Powers—Debate on the Eastern Question—Frightful Excesses by the Russians on the Peasants of Wallachia—Decline in French Funds—Decline in Breadstuffs—Cotton Firm.

NEW YORK, March 5. The steamer Nashville has arrived, bringing Havre dates of Feb. 14th, and London of the 15th. She left Cowes on the 16th. She got ashore this morning on Egg Harbor mistaking Barnegat for Fire Island light. Off Portsmouth she passed nigh the English fleet about to sail for the seat of war. The steamer Washington touched off Cowes on the 11th.

In England, the preparations for war were carried on on the most stupendous scale. It was stated that the Government, in addition to the steamers already taken, had decided to take the remainder of the Cunard steamers as fast as they arrive, leaving the company to carry the mails in smaller steamers. Many East India sailing vessels had also been taken by the Admiralty to carry troops, stores, &c.

The Baltic fleet, consisting of 36 ships, chiefly ships of the line and powerful screw frigates, was to assemble in the Downs on the 6th of March, where it would be joined by 10 French vessels of from 80 to 120 guns each. The whole fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, is designed to act against St. Petersburg. The steamer Hecla had already left for the Baltic to make surveys and soundings.

The first battalion of the Coldstream Guards marched through London on the 12th, on their way to Chichester, prior to their embarkation for the Mediterrancan. They were received by the people with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The correspondent of the London Times says the Russians were committing frightful excesses on the peasants in Wallachia who had refused to submit to the burdens imposed upon them. In three villages the women and children had been massacred.

New propositions were said to be adopted by the four powers, making concessions to the Czar by giving him the liberty of treating to a certain extent alone with Turkey, latter power to have the right of consultation with the allies. It is also proposed that the evacuation of the Principalities shall be simultaneous with the withdrawal of the allied fleets from the Black Sea.

A long debate on the Eastern Question occurred in the English Parliament on the 14th, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The French Government had addressed a strong note to King Otho in consequence of the discovery of the Greek conspiracy.

The autograph letter from Napolcon to the Czar proposes a treaty of peace on the basis of the Vienna note as modified by the Sultan, and that negotiations should take place direct between Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries.

The French squadron, under Admiral Bruat takes on board 12,000 troops, and will proceed to Toulon to join the English squadron awaiting there to take on board 40,000 more troops, when both squadrons will sail for the Levant.

Rumors of peace are still in circulation. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that fresh negotiations are on foot and hopes generally entertained that they would prove successful.

Advices from Asia state that Schamyl was pushing forward his armaments with great energy, and that nearly all Abasia had declared for him.

There was nothing new from Kalafat.

Latest.

PARIS, Feb. 14th, P. M. The Funds have fallen considerably, owing to unfavorable advices from St. Petersburg.

THE MARKETS. Liverpool, Feb. 15. Breadstuffs—Wheat sold to-day at about last week's rates. Flour difficult to sell at 1s decline. Corn freely offered at 2s lower rates.

Cotton continues firm but not higher. Sales yesterday of 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and exporters. Sales to-day of 8,000 bales. Trade at Manchester slightly improved.

LONDON, February 14. Wheat is offering in small quantities, and of indifferent quality. The market was flat, and the best qualities of English were 2s. per quarter lower. Foreign 1s. lower. Barley, oats and other grain flat and lower. Tallow flat. Sugar dull at 6d. decline.

Consols closed at 91¼ a 91¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALPS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, March 7. The steamship Alps, with Liverpool dates to 18th February, has arrived.

At the time of her departure from Liverpool, cotton was active at firm prices—the sales of the week amounted to 70,000 bales. Sales of Canal flour at 47s., Baltimore flour 41s., Corn 47s. Consols 91¼.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Flour in Liverpool is a trifle lower on the prices of the preceding week—Canal 40s. 9d., Baltimore 41s. 9d. Wheat is active and firm—White 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. Corn 47 to 48s. Cotton one-sixteenth to one-eighth pence per pound better.

England is in a state of war. Troops are embarking at all points. The British contingent land forces had been increased to 20,000. Lord Rylan had refused to command unless by authority from the Queen. A regiment of cavalry were to embark from Southampton on the 22d Feb'ry. Six other regiments of cavalry were holding themselves in readiness. Sappers and miners, and flying artillery, with field batteries, are in readiness with British troops.

The Niagara was to embark troops at Liverpool, on the 22d Feb'ry, and the Cambria at Kingston, Ireland, on 25th.

The first detachment of the fleet is already at Spithead.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. D'Israeli asked if Louis Napoleon's letter declaring war, was authentic. Lord Russell replied, yes—and that the British Government sanctioned the views expressed in said letter.

It is rumored that Nicholas' answer has been received, at Paris, and that it is unfavorable to peace.

Eighty thousand men, the flower of the French army, are ready for embarkation at various stations. All the regiments in service are to be raised to 1000 men each—artillery men are to be armed with rifles.

The Monitor contains the official notice of the annexation of New Caledonia.

The war is becoming popular. Recruits are abundant—especially from Ireland.

Austria is making great preparations for war. Her conduct excites the suspicion of her fidelity to the allied cause.

The Bona Dea, from Savannah for Liverpool, was picked up off the coast of Ireland water logged. The crew had been twelve days without food or water. Ten of the crew, including the master, had died of starvation. The remaining seven were landed at Swansea, and were doing well.

TURKISH WAR. The largest part of the allied fleet has been ordered into the Bosphorus. There have been no further operations on the Danube.

Omer Pasha had hanged two Greek spies.

Kalafat is garrisoned by 30,000 troops.

Gen. Arness, who commanded the troops at Citale, has been disgraced and sent to Couchas.

The British steamer Poidee, with Turks on board, went ashore near Sebastopol, and was seized by the Russians.

The Prince of Servia had arrived at Vienna. His object is supposed to be to negotiate for the temporary occupation of Servia by Austrian troops.

Russia was still endeavoring to impress the Holdears with the holy character of the war. They are told they are on their way to protect Christ's sepulchre. The patriarch delivered exciting appeals to the 6th corps on leaving for the Danube.

From Asia, we learn that the Russians have been again repulsed from before Sheftakel, with a loss of two thousand men.

FARE TO CALIFORIA. In answer to inquiries the N. Y. Tribune states that the fare to California via the Isthmus, by steamship, from that city is $150 in the first cabin, $125 in the second cabin, and from $75 to $110 in the steerage; first class clipper ships, via Cape Horn, from $250 to $300 is charged. The freight on measurement goods is from 55 to 65 cents per cubic foot.

PAUPERISM NORTH AND SOUTH. The census shows that in 1850, there were in the New England States 33,431 paupers, while in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, they only numbered 15,500. In round numbers there were in New England 19,000 *native* paupers, and in the six southern States named there were but 12,00.

Thirty-Third Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1854.

SENATE.

The Senate from 12 o'clock until 4, was occupied in a sharp debate between Douglas, Chase, Weller, Sumner and others.

Mr. Douglas answered the imputations of Messrs. Chase and Sumner that his bill was a bid for the Presidency, which he bitterly repelled, and spoke of the manner in which Messrs. Chase and Sumner had managed to secure their election as Senators. He said it was done by a corrupt bargain for votes.

Mr. Chase replied that Mr. Douglas uttered a falsehood. He was a party to no such transgressions.

Mr. Sumner said Mr. Douglas could not sustain his assertion by facts. He never sought his position, and had no connection, directly or indirectly, with the movement which elected him.

Mr. Douglas replied—"Oh! no!—the Senator did not steal the money he only took it and put it in his pocket."

Mr. Chase explained by saying that in speaking of the bill as a bid for the Presidency, he meant nothing offensive to Mr. Douglas. He did not regard an ambition to be President as a dishonorable ambition.

At five o'clock the vote was taken, and the bill passed by yeas 37, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Morris, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Toucey Weller, Williams—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker—14.

Messrs. Bright, Toombs and Mallory were sick, all of whom would have voted for the bill.

Mr. Allen, who was absent on account of sickness in his family would have voted against it.

Messrs. Phelps, Pearce, Cooper, Everett, Clayton and Wright did not vote.

The title of the bill was changed to "A Bill for a Government for Nebraska and Kansas."

General Cass, immediately after the passage of the bill, rose and said—"I congratulate the Senate on the triumph of squatter sovereignty."

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday next.

[OFFICIAL.]

RALEIGH, March 4, 1854.

Regular meeting of the board of Commissioners held this evening—Present:

W. D. HAYWOOD, Esq., Intendant, and Messrs. W. H. McKee, C. B. Root, A. M. Gorman, Seaton Gales, E. Smith, Commissioners.

On motion, the Committee on Night Watch have further time to report.

The Committee on Grave Yard also have further time to report.

On motion, the Intendant, Messrs. McKee and Gales compose a committee to examine and collate the ordinances, &c., and employ counsel to arrange the same.

An acccount of Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, for $6.20, was presented and allowed.

An account of W. Whitaker, jr., for $8 was allowed.

An account of W. W. Holden for $8.87½ was allowed.

An account of Willis Byrd for $21.50 was allowed.

The Intendant reported to the Board that the Fire Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company, were formed.

Mr. F. G. King tendered his resignation as Weigh Master, which was received.

On motion, the Board proceeded to elect a Weigh Master; whereupon, Mr. F. M. Gully was elected.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That the Weigh Master give bond in the sum of $300.

On motion, Mr. Bryant Miller was directed to call on Mr. F. G. King and obtain from him all claims he may have in his hands due the city.

On motion, Messrs. Root, Gorman and McKee were appointed a Committee on the Fair Grounds, on the part of this Board.

On motion of Dr. McKee, the old rules were adopted for the government of this Board.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That the city Constable be instructed to call on the Superintendant of the Central Railroad, in the Western Ward, to put at least a good footcrossing over the street leading from Wm. Andrews and Sylvester Smith's, and to have it erected without delay; and, in default thereof, the Indendent be instructed to issue his warrant as in cases provided.

No further business arising, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, *Clerk.*

"Get the Testament, Isaac, and see what it says about the 'New basket bill,'" said Mrs. Partington, as she came from church the other Sunday, and folded up her shawl, and placed the bonnet in the old Indian basket under her bed. "It don't say nothing about it," said Ike, who was reading the story of the Avenging Sword, or the Ghost of the Red Tower of Lunenburg, and didn't want to be disturbed. "Dear child," said she, admiringly, "he is so busy with his Sunday school books!" Ike said not a word, but kept devouring the "Avenging Sword," with as much avidity as if it were a whole Sunday school library—perhaps more. "It must be in the Bible, Isaac, or our minister would not preached about it, and on a Sabba' day too. It must be in the Bible. Perhaps its in the hypocrisy, Isaac. At any rate if it isn't in the good book it ought to be, for what right has a minister to dispense with the gospel if it isn't in the Scripture?" She said this to Isaac, but the boy had just got where the "Avenging sword" was beginning to *avenge*—where the thrilling part came in—and was oblivious. She might as well have talked to the ancient corporal who hung there in rigid perpendicularity upon the wall. *Boston Post.*

LUCKY MAN.—Mr. Franklin J. May, bar tender in the porter House of Messrs. Farrar & Kelly, No. 91 South st. New York, received from Georgetown today the order for

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.

☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his tract of land lying in Edgecombe County, on the west side of Swift Creek, four miles from Battle's Depot, containing Seven Hundred and Sixty-six acres with about four hundred acres now in a good state of cultivation and a considerable portion of it low grounds, which contain a plenty of good mud convenient for composting the said land; has a Dwelling House, Outhouses, Gin House and Screw, and a House for an Overseer, and a firstrate well of water. Any person wishing to purchase can have the terms by applying to SAMUEL MARSHBOURN.
January 25, 1854. 21—5tpd.

EDGECOMBE HOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has taken this well known and long-established Hotel (formerly known as Pender's Hotel, which has been considerably enlarged and improved,) in the town of Tarborough, and will endeavor to accommodate in a satisfactory manner, those who may favor him with a call.

His stages continue running daily, (except Sunday,) from Rocky Mount Depot on the Wilmington Railroad, to Tarborough—and tri-weekly from thence to Greenville, connecting with the steamer Gov. Morehead, for Washington. He also continues to keep on hand horses and vehicles for the conveyance of persons to any convenient point they may desire. GEORGE HOWARD.
Tarborough, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—3t.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1853 100—3m.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse power which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other bottow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street. The stock consists in part as follows, viz:

10,000	pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000	" Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000	" Men's split Brogans,
1,000	" Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000	" " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500	" Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000	" Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000	" " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000	" Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000	" Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000	" Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000	" Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the proscecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged only from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	PETER ADAMS,
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	*Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED to fix his permanent residence in Raleigh, begs leave to offer his services to parents and principals of Schools for teaching Music and the modern languages and for tuning Pianos. As a guarantee of his qualifications he has a diploma from the University of Heidelberg, and testimonials from Oakland College, at Bloomfield, N. J., where he has taught with great success for the last four years; and is permitted to refer those, who would favor him with their patronage to the Rev. Dr. Mason, rector of the Episcopal Church, and to Mr. W. D. Cooke, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

He is to be found at his residence in the brickhouse of the North-east corner of the lot owned by Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, or at the Store of F. Mahler & Co., on Main street, where any communications to him may be left.
JOHN BAUER.
Raleigh, January 12, 1854. 18—tf.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEM ber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentlemen living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifx County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 25—3t.pd.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK. THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows: —(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	.....	$400
10 " " "	.....	435
12 " " "	.....	595
14 " " "	.....	585
15 " " "	.....	615
16 " " "	.....	650
20 " " "	.....	695
25 " " "	.....	750
30 " " "	.....	850
35 " " "	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.*
P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.

Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
Jannary 16, 1854. 19—13t.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

NOTICE.—ON MONDAY, 6th of MARCH NEXT, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of Peter Arrington, dec'd., at Hilliardston, on a credit of six months, the land on which the late deceased formerly resided; also, household and kitchen furniture, crop, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, and all other articles sold at a former sale, the terms of which were not complied with. The purchaser of any of the above articles failing to comply with the terms of sale will be held responsible for the deficiency. Several negroes will be hired out on the same day, two of which are fellows.
THO'S. C. ARRINGTON *Ex'r.*
Nash, Feb. 8, 1854. 26—td.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!! JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for CASH. E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambrie, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

**SUPERIOR GREE